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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION. President Cleveland celebrated the election of McKinley and Hobart Wednesday by issuing a Thanksgiving-Day proclamation, in which he referred to the "Almighty's watchful care, which has shielded us from dire disaster, and pointed out to us the way of peace and happiness."

But there is something else that this land has cause to be thankful for, and this is that we are soon to have an end of the administration of Mr. Cleveland. There were many people who hoped for the election of Bryan; others hoped for the election of McKinley, and some pretended to hope for the election of Palmer, but about 90 per cent. of the whole voting population of the United States is heartily glad that we are soon to be rid of the incumbent of the presidential office.

Until Cleveland raised his hands to strike down his party, the Republicans had no words severe enough to condemn the meanness of his administration. If they have changed their tune recently, it is because he has done the Republican party good service. But for him the Democratic party might have had an indefinite lease of power. He alienated everybody who could have been of service to us, and stood in the way of every other candidate for the presidency.

Had Mr. Cleveland a year ago announced that he was not an aspirant for a third term, the results of the recent campaign might have been different from what they are. He easily enough found a way, when the people of the United States first took him up, to declare that he favored only one term for the presidential office, but he could find no way to declare that he would not accept a third term. Under the guidance and advice of Mr. Cleveland, as we most firmly believe, the Indianapolis ticket was put up; put up to decoy Democrats from their party allegiance and to lure them into the Republican party.

With this instrument, manipulated by Mr. Cleveland, and with the most enormous corruption fund ever raised anywhere, to pervert free suffrage, the Republicans and their allies have apparently "elected" their nominees. But this campaign will be remembered as a campaign where the presidency was bought, just as that of 1876 is remembered as the one where the presidency was stolen. Yet the President in his proclamation indulges in a lot of platitudes, as if all the sharp tricks and big business and minor meanness of the party that has triumphed at this election were well known. At this very time Cleveland, Olney, and Carlisle, all of whom still pretend to be Democrats, are engaged in cutting off the heads of officials for the crime of supporting that gallant Democrat and incomparable tribune of the people—William Jennings Bryan. It was perfectly right and proper for United States officials to support McKinley, but it was wrong for them to support Bryan! Thank Heaven, no such doctrine prevails in Virginia! Here in this State the ticket that won was the Democratic ticket—not a fusion ticket; not an Indianapolis ticket—but the ticket of the overwhelming mass of white voters.

That the people of this country have much to be thankful for all must admit. It is not for the President to direct their gratitude in this matter. Ours is a fruitful and beautiful land, which has been highly blessed by the Almighty. And His goodness to us has extended through the centuries since we stepped upon these shores and occupied the wild lands of a savage country. Let us give thanks for our land, for our freedom, for our peace, for our prosperity, for our government capable of standing even worse shocks than the present one, and for the firm conviction we have that, though selfish and designing men may triumph for awhile, under the guidance of God the country will sooner or later right itself and go forward fulfilling that benign mission which seems to have been ordained for it among the nations of the earth.

CERTIFYING THE VOTES. Yesterday was the day appointed by the Virginia law for the canvassing of the precinct returns by the city and county commissioners in the election. In most instances the boards have already completed their work; but in other instances they had to adjourn, pending the receipt of delayed returns.

It is understood that counsel for the Republicans and Democrats were to be present before many boards to make protests and objections where possible; especially in districts the seats for which were contested by the McKinleys. Had the election of McKinley depended upon the returns from Virginia, there is no doubt that our enemies would have raised a

variety of questions affecting our new ballot law and the administration of it. As it is, these Republicans, backed by the Bolters, will give us all the trouble that they can, and stir up all the strife possible in the House of Representatives. The breach that they have made in our party in Virginia they hope to maintain, if not to widen, in anticipation of the legislative election of next year, wherein Senator Daniel's seat is involved. We guess that as a rule our boards of election commissioners were "up to" the tricks of the enemy, and treated them as they deserved to be treated.

Two other things we hope the commissioners attended to. The first is that the abstracts of the votes cast will record the votes as given the electors, and not as given the candidates for President and Vice-President. The other is that precise returns be made of the votes cast for the Palmer and Buckner ticket.

We have not that fear which possesses some other minds, that our election-officers are prone to dishonesty; but we confess we do fear that in some counties where Palmer and Buckner got only a few votes, these will be checked off as "scattered." This should not be. Palmer and Buckner have too few votes in Virginia to be able to lose a single one of them. And it must be remembered, too, that these Palmer voters hold themselves to be the seed of the new Democracy—of the party that is to grow out of them and spring up and bless the earth with its fruits—and it would be well to know their number.

So let the commissioners make sure to return all votes cast for that ticket—return them, not as "scattered," but as for the Palmer and Buckner electors. This much is due the authors of this movement in Virginia, and to the truth of history. Hereafter we may very much wish to know how many votes were received in this State by the Palmer and Buckner party.

Indeed, some future political calculations in this State may have to be based upon these figures.

The next political contest in Virginia is not so far off as some suppose. Next spring we are not only to have the usual biennial county elections; but are to vote upon the question of calling a convention to revise and amend the State Constitution. Upon this question the Republicans have taken a decided stand in opposition, while the Democratic party has left its voters to vote as they please. In the fall following—that is, in November, 1897—Virginia will elect a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney-General, and members of the Legislature, and the Legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator John W. Daniel.

The Boston Herald quotes a Union veteran as comparing the struggle of Tuesday to the battle of Gettysburg. "We knew," said this veteran, "in advance that this charge would fail. But the southerners came on with so much dash and gallantry that they really looked invincible. And the whole world seemed full of them. It was a trying time, and the boldest of us held his breath till they broke." Why not carry the comparison further and add that the Democratic hosts in their charge for local self-government and the interests of the masses covered themselves with imperishable honor.

The Democrats of Virginia, says the Alexandria Gazette, true to their old associations, and regardless of what other States might do, Tuesday stood by the action of their State and national conventions, and afforded the Democrats of all the other States an example of what true Democracy is, and made patent the fact that they followed Mr. Cleveland's advice and "submitted to the arbitrament of their party's national convention."

Eminently true as to Virginia, and "a hit, a palpable hit," as to Cleveland. A New York organ of the Republican bolter combine says: "The pancey-puns upon Mark Hanna as a campaign manager are absurd—and something worse. McKinley won the election, as he did his nomination—not on account of Hanna, but in spite of him."

Alas! Poor Hanna! Did ever ingratitude descend to baser depths? Indeed, is Mark experiencing that— "Sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child."

It is said that McKinley means to appoint a Democrat in his Cabinet. It seems to us that Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge would be exactly the man needed. He has rendered conspicuous service to the Hanna cause, and, besides, he has been "snowed under" in his fight for Congress, and, on this account, is entitled to the respectful sympathy of Major McKinley.

The New York World asks, as a post-bellum question: "How about the trusts and combinations in restraint of trade?" Well, if the trusts and combinations continue to thrive and restrain trade, the World will have the satisfaction of knowing that it helped to perpetuate the inquiry.

The pety of the President, anent Thanksgiving proclamations, is only equalled by his success in betraying the trust put in him by his party.

The Democracy made a splendid fight; and four years hence, relieved entirely of the Cleveland incubus, will win, we have little doubt.

Now observe the Republican party proceeding to try to steal Democratic thunder by moving for a "larger use of silver."

That leather trust that was waiting—not to speak of other trusts—will now proceed to organize, of course.

The country has declared for plutocracy, rather than Democracy. It must take the consequences.

It is quite Napoleonic—with all the tyranny, political and financial, that is thereby implied.

There is no doubt about the defeat of Breckinridge. This, at least, is not bad. Nor for that "return of confidence"; now for the predicted prosperity.

Hanna will be the power behind the throne. "Dost like the picture?"

Unfortunately, Uncle Sam has shown Auntie Combine out.

Now for what General Lee has to say about the Cubans.

EXTRA SESSION AND TARIFF. By far the most widely circulated, and, we believe, with the winners of this election, the most influential Republican paper published in New York is the Press. The Press "stands in" with the leaders more closely than does the Tribune, or the Mail and Express, and it is, therefore, important to know what it considers to be the prime duty of the incoming Republican administration. We do not question that the Press speaks for the Republican leaders, and for the men who furnished Hanna with most of his corruption fund, when it says: "What this President, House, and Senate are now called upon to do is the matter of nearest concern to the public interest. That which is of earliest and greatest moment is undoubtedly the provision of an adequate revenue for a government whose income now shows a deficit promising to reach \$100,000,000 in the present fiscal year. Such revenue should be supplied by the Congress, which meets on the first Monday of next month, with the assent of the present incumbent of the presidency. It should be supplied on the lines laid down plainly by the people, and the traditions of the government, which have obtained so strong a hold among us, it cannot be so supplied. Owing to the free-trade tendencies of the present Executive, and the rule-of-rule policy of the free-silver majority in the present Senate, one-third of which retires on March 4th, this all-important public duty must wait until the inauguration of President McKinley for performance, in accordance with the economic belief with which his name is historically associated. It will then be performed, with an eye not merely to provision for the government's wants—that were a simple matter—but with an eye to the protection of those industries which have been bleeding under the clumsy knife of a huge and bungling tariff experiment. Unless—what is in no way likely—the incumbent President and Senate will accept a revenue bill, an extra session of the newly elected Congress is imperative. It should be short. No information is needed as to which of our industries need the protection of protection. They cry aloud for it in voices which no man may misunderstand, and to which only a peculiarly perverse collection of men could have deafened their ears."

But, in the mean time, as plain a duty lies as ever upon the existing government to provide an emergency revenue bill. In fact, it is a plainer duty than ever. Every month of deficit has made it so. But that which makes it more so is the fact that, if the present free-trade tariff is allowed to remain until such time as a protective tariff may be passed, the glut of imports will defeat the purpose of the tariff, and the revenue will be lost. The new tariff both as to revenue and protection for at least the first six months of its operation. It is scarcely necessary to say that the condition both of the public and private finances of the country will stand no such delay. After being the example of patriots that has just been afforded to us by the people, the passage of such a measure is certainly a slight demand to be made upon the patriotism of their present representatives."

GRACEFULLY SAID. Though the Springfield (Mass.) Republican proved itself one of the most steadfast of Bryan's opponents, and fought him desperately at every turn, it never attempted to belittle him, and never struck a foul blow. In this respect, it put many of its contemporaries and allies to the blush, and now, with the candor and we may say, gallantry, of an honorable foe, it deems it to him as a foe worthy of its steel.

After stating that Mr. Bryan made a phenomenal tour of the country, achieving a record for endurance, readiness, and placidity of temper, as a campaigner, never before equalled, much less attempted, in all American politics, our contemporary adds: "And it is only fair to say that the bearing of Mr. Bryan has been such as to invite and hold the popular respect. It is possible to dissent from many of his opinions, and yet recognize the brilliant, persistent, desperate fortitude that has made his leadership pervasive beyond precedent. It was his fight, and he has shrunk from no labors and spared no expenditure of strength."

The Republican then expresses the conviction that, out of the material at its command, the Chicago convention made no mistake in committing its cause to the orator for the time being by storm, and in conclusion says: "No other man could have led its disorganized and clashing interests with the same courage and untiring faith, or directed a crude campaign to any better results. That the faith of this man in his cause has been unquestioned and unshaken, no one need question."

We have no quarrel with the Republican over its reference to "the disorganized and clashing interests of the Chicago convention." That is a criticism of the point of view, and the question involved in the reference does not in the least detract from the sincerity, the justice, and the gracefulness of its tribute to the Democratic standard-bearer. William Jennings Bryan has proved himself entitled to receive from all fair-minded men the same recognition the Republican accords him. What is more, that recognition will be forthcoming, and the impression he has made will bear good and abundant fruit in our politics.

The anti-trust law will now certainly fall into "innocuous desuetude."

MCKINLEY'S CABINET. Washington Politicians Already Speculating Upon His Choice. (New York Herald Letter.) Speculation is busy among the politicians here over the make-up of McKinley's Cabinet.

First in the minds of all arises the question of who shall be Secretary of State, the importance of this office, in view of our troubled foreign relations, ranking above even that of Secretary of the Treasury.

I am able to state authoritatively that one man stands high on the list of those regarded by Major McKinley as available for Secretary of State. This is John Hay, one of President Lincoln's private secretaries, and now a resident of Washington.

Mr. Hay's name was taken under consideration by Major McKinley a few days after the close of the St. Louis convention, and I can state with authority that his qualifications for the office were favorably considered by the future President.

Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, is also frequently mentioned by the state-makers for Secretary of State, and also former Secretary of the Navy. Tracy, of New York, is also mentioned.

The East will demand the office of Secretary of the Treasury, but I find there is a strong current of opposition to such a choice among men from the Middle West. They fear the charge of "Wall-street domination," which would be quickly raised west of the Alleghenies.

If the selection should go to an eastern man, Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, formerly Secretary of War, is considered to be in line for the place. It was Proctor who turned the tide for McKinley at a critical period when the delegates to the St. Louis convention were being chosen throughout the country.

He is recognized as a man of strong executive ability, and a practical financier.

Most Men Are Poor because they do not have the head to acquire riches. They have the brains and ability but not the health. Indigestion, tired feelings, nervousness, and other miserable symptoms trouble their thoughts and occupy their attention. They are never feeling their best.

All these conditions are, however, speedily overcome by the use of that invigorating stimulant

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which makes pure, rich blood, tones up the digestive organs, arouses the circulation, and imparts new life. As a means of building up the system and increasing the strength the pure malt is unequalled.

Sold by all grocers and druggists.

Refers to close his political career in the Senate. Senator Allison, of Iowa, is a strong favorite with the state-makers, and his long service on the Appropriations Committee has given him a wide grasp of public affairs. "There is talk of Bourke Cockran, of New York, for Attorney-General. This grows out of the desire of some of the Republican managers to hold within the Republican ranks the large contingent of gold Democratic voters who supported the Republican national ticket this year. The opinion is general that a timely concession to the element may result most advantageously to the Republican party. EVANS FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL. H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, is talked of for Postmaster-General. He has been recognized at Major McKinley's representative south of Mason and Dixon's line, and his personal efforts swing a large portion of the southern delegates to McKinley. He was Assistant Postmaster-General for a short time under Harrison, and is conversant with the affairs of the department.

Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, is named in connection with the Agricultural portfolio. Since the administration of Jerry Rusk, of Wisconsin, that State has looked upon the portfolio as its own, and there is reason to believe the office would be congenial to Mr. Babcock. The Pacific coast is expected to demand a Cabinet appointment, and in this connection M. H. De Young, of California, is mentioned. It is thought the coast would be especially interested in the Department of Interior, because of the pending questions of public lands and railroad grants.

Doubtless, a tender will be made to Speaker Reed, of Maine, of a portfolio, but no one thinks he would accept it. He can make more capital for Mr. Reed by remaining Speaker of the House. It is possible, however, a compliment will be offered Maine in the selection of Mr. Reed as Secretary of War.

Such action would be in conformity to the precedent set by President Cleveland in selecting the head of the Naval Affairs Committee for Secretary of the Navy.

The name of Robert Lincoln, of Illinois, comes first in consideration of candidates for the War portfolio. Illinois will certainly get something in the Cabinet, and Mr. Lincoln's former service to the government as Secretary of War is likely to cause him to be called upon again.

Trials of Matrimony. (Detroit News.) "So you wish to employ a lawyer, madame?"

"What is the nature of the business?"

"I want to get my alimony away from my attorneys."

Club as a Home. (Puck.) Said to: We're going to have a cannibal supper at the club to-night. Hear that? What might that be? Said to: We are to take in a new member and eat on the initiation fee.

The Passing of the Shee. (By Nora Hopper.) And did you meet them riding down All down the road, long and low, Wise childish eyes of Irish gray, You must have seen them, too, to-day.

And did you hear wild music blow All down the road, long and low, The tramp of ragged-horses' feet, And Una's laughter, wild and sweet?

Oh, once I met them riding down A hillside far from Galway town; But not alone I walked that day To hear the fairy pipes play.

They lighted down, the kindly Shee, They bulled palace-walls for me, They built me lower, they built me bawn, Generous, Banishes, Leprechaun.

They built me a chamber fair, Roofed in with music, walled by air, And in its garden, fair to see, Grown flowers, windflowers, brown and white.

Doucheless brie, if you should see One riding with the happy Shee, Tell him I'm seeking still Our fairy hold by fairy hill— Following the fairy pipes that play Over the hills and far away.

MEETINGS. A STATED COMMUNICATION OF TEMPLE LODGE, No. 2, will be held at Temple Lodge, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 8 o'clock. All transient brethren in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of the Worshipful Master, ALEXANDER W. ARCHER, no 6-1st P. E. m. t. s. ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of the STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in Richmond, Va., on MONDAY, November 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

no 6-1st W. R. JONES, Secretary. PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY. The annual meeting of the STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, in Richmond, Va., on MONDAY, November 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

no 1-1st W. R. JONES, Secretary. MUSIC DEALERS. DO YOU WANT A PIANO? READ THIS—IT MAY SAVE YOU \$100 TO \$200.

HUME-MINOR CO., 609 BROAD ST., no 1-1st 609 Broad street.

No Use Fishing Unless the Bait is Right.

No hope of great success in business unless the goods and the methods and the prices are right. We hear many words of commendation.

A New York maker of 300 Men's Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, some all wool, others not. They are worth in the average clothing store from \$5 to \$8. The Globe price for to-morrow, \$2.98.

59 Young Men's Suits, ages 14 to 20, comprising all small lots, worth up to \$8—to-morrow they go at \$4.98. Just as good as ever—only it's THE GLOBE way of cleaning out lots.

Result—\$1 kind for 49c. To-morrow and Monday only.

Samples of Suits and Overcoats sent on Application.

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BROAD AND SEVENTH STS., SITE OF THE OLD RICHMOND THEATRE.

Mail orders, accompanied by cash, postal, or express order, promptly filled.

Money Back for the Asking.

Cloak Bargains AT The Tower, Corner Second and Broad.

Cloak bargains are apt to be bargains, because there are old styles. Here they can't be. You must remember this department makes a clean sweep every January.

We put on sale to-day 800 Cloaks, which, when sold, not a single one can be duplicated. These Cloaks were delivered to us yesterday morning by Adams Express.

Capes That Came in This Lot.

Ladies' Double Cape, trimmed with 2 rows of braid \$1.90
Ladies' Heavy Black Cape, full length and well made \$1.25
Ladies' Heavy Black Kersey Cape, trimmed with small smoked pearl buttons and silk soutache \$2.95
Ladies' Very Fine Black Kersey Cape, trimmed with strap seams and small black silk buttons \$4
Ladies' Double Black Cheviot Cape, trimmed with silk braid, soutache, and small flat silk buttons \$5
Ladies' Plain Black Kersey Cape, with velvet collar and small buttons, \$5 only \$5
Ladies' Plain Black Kersey Coats, with velvet collar, box front, 2-button, but-ton to neck, velvet and cloth collar, \$5 half silk lined, tailor made \$5
Very Handsome Jacket, of Curled Astrachan, box front, trimmed with small white pearl buttons \$7
Elastic-Back Astrachan Cloth, silk lined, strap fastener at neck \$8
Fine Imported Curled Astrachan Coats, strap-seam back, buttoned \$10
Rhinestone sets \$12
Plain Black Beaver Coats, box \$2.75 front \$3.98
Plain Black Kersey Coats \$3.98
Full line of Misses' and Children's Jackets, Plain Black Kersey Coats, strap seams in front, double row of small buttons, buttoned to side, lined with small Compare and see if you don't find it true that other people's bargains are to our ruin. If this is true, what must be the difference on our bargains? Everybody invited to our Carpet Sale.

JULIUS SYCLE & SON, THE TOWER, Cor. Second and Broad.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK. SOCIETY'S GREAT EVENT, THE ANNUAL HORSE SHOW IN NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 9 TO 14, 1896.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will run its third personally conducted excursion to New York to the Horse Show. Party now forming leave Richmond SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at 3:25 P. M. via the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, or via Norfolk and Western railroad, arriving in New York Sunday at 4 P. M. or Saturday at 4 P. M. for Old Point or Norfolk, arriving in Richmond next evening at 6:20 via Chesapeake and Ohio railway, or via Norfolk and Western railroad. Fare for the round trip, including meals and state-room berth on steamer only \$11. Tickets good for ten days, and to return on any steamer of the line. Special hotel rates have been secured, American and European plans. These tickets only on sale at this office.

JOHN F. MAYER, Agent, 1212 East Main Street. (no 1-St. W. Th. F. Rd.)

HEADQUARTERS FOR Trunks, Satchels, Umbrellas, and Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, \$5 to \$20.
Umbrellas, \$5 to \$12.50.
Rubbers, \$5 to \$12.50.
4,000 pairs of Shoes at half price.
R. H. SPENCER, Wrong Side Broad and Eighth streets, no 24-25

Cloak Bargains AT The Tower, Corner Second and Broad.

Ladies' 20th Century, laced, \$1.35.
Ladies' 20th Century, button, \$1.35.
Gentlemen's Calv-Welt Shoes, \$1.50.
Ladies' Kid Button, welt, \$1.50.
Greatest Boys' Shoes, \$1.
Greatest Girls' Shoes, \$1.
Ladies' Tip Laced Shoes, \$1.25.
Gentlemen's Pointed-Toe Shoes, \$1.25.
Ladies' Overgaiters, \$1.56.
Infants' Button Boots, \$1.56.

Gentlemen's Scotch Bottom Shoes, \$1.50.
Gentlemen's Strong, Easy Shoes, \$1.50.
Gentlemen's Mud-Proof Three-Sole Shoes, \$1.98.
Gentlemen's Soft, Easy-Style Welt Shoes, \$1.98.
Little Boys' Spring-Heel Shoes, sizes 9 to 13, only 75c.; larger sizes, \$1.
Easy-Style Welt Shoes, \$1.98.

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW (Matinee and Evening). MR. LEWIS MORRISON AN "MEPHISTO," supported by Florence Roberts, as "Marguerite," in his famous Dramatic, Sentimental, and Electric Production of "FAUST," a performance celebrated throughout the entire English-speaking world, no 6-11

FOOT-BALL. HAMPTONS vs UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. RIVERVIEW PARK, HAMPTON, VA., SATURDAY, November 7, 1896. ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP via CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY. Game called at 3:30, no 5-24

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

Kaufmann & Co. Muslin Underwear. The stock of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR for WOMEN and CHILDREN leaves nothing to be wished for in well-made, perfect-fitting garments.

The prices by reason of a large purchase from a manufacturer was compelled to have cash made this an opportunity for you to supply your future wants at lower prices than ever thought possible for such workmanship and finish in Underwear.

We mention a few extra values for your consideration:
A Strong Muslin Gown, made Mother Hubbard style, with yoke of insertion and tucks, for 50c.
Gown, made Mother Hubbard style and large sailor collars, edged with embroidery, full, puff sleeves, for 50c.
Hubbard, with yoke of insertion and finished off with daisy ribbon, for 50c.
It buys a Gown made with baby waist of insertion, finished off with broderie of embroidery and large blusher sleeves.
CHILDREN'S GOWNS. Children's Mother Hubbard Gowns, tucked yoke, embroidery in neck and sleeves, from 1 to 12 years, for 40c.
Mother Hubbard Gown, with yoke of tucks and insertion, finished off with deep drill of embroidery, neck and sleeves edged with same, for 75c. Nice styles run to \$1.50.
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